

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N^o. 119 Chestnut Street.

NUMBER 1780.]

PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1798.

[VOLUME XIII.]

For Cape Francois,
THE SHIP
NORTH AMERICA,
BARNES, Master.
TO fail in eight or ten days.—For
freight or passage apply to
Pratt & Kintz,
No. 93, North Water, near Race Street.
Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimstone, Red
Crust Cheese, Tumbler, Tickleburgs, Hefens,
Brown Rolls, &c. &c.
may 25 cod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,
The remarkably fast sailing BRIC
PENNSYLVANIA,
JEREMIAH TATEM, master.
She will fail in ten days—for
freight or passage, apply to **JAMES YARD,**
Walnut-street Wharf.
may 23 d10t

For Sale, or Charter,
THE ARMED SHIP
BELVIDERE,
JONATHAN REYNOLDS, Master.
LYING at Jelland Robert Waln's
wharf, burthen 250 tons, built at
New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live
oak, cedar and locust—was completely covered in
London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy
copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to
be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—
mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in
a few days at a very little expense. For terms of
charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board
to capt. Reynolds, or at No. 26, North Front
Street, to
RICHARD D. ARDEN.
WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP
10 Tons dry white lead
3 Tons of shot
13 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
10 Tons whiting
may 19 \$

JUST ARRIVED,
In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins
A quantity of **SALT,**
of an excellent quality
A few good Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar
And the said
BRIG,
Alfo, **FOR SALE,**
Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.
april 20. \$

For Sale, at the Stores of the Sub-
scribers, on Walnut street Wharf,
195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of fall canvas, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porters, 6 to 14 doz each
London particular Madeira Wines
India market
Teneriffe do. in hogheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 casks of Gingham, Dimities, Muslinets &c.
assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing stiles, ink stands and presses
20 purchases Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
260 bundles sheating paper
THE BRIG
AMAZON,
For Sale, or Charter.
Nicklin & Griffith.
twin&fat
april 7

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white
107 do. brown
200 Hides
Will be landed to-morrow, at Willingsand Francis's
wharf, from on board the brig Active, William
Williams, master.
ALSO,
The said Brig for sale,
And may take in immedi-
ately after discharged.
Apply to
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
march 30. \$

FOR SALE.
A THREE STORY Brick House, on the north
side of Spruce-street near Second-street,
adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and
formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This
house is in complete repair with back buildings,
consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome
Dining Room over the Kitchen.
As any person inclined to purchase will view
the premises, a more particular description is con-
sidered unnecessary.
The terms of payment will be one third cash,
one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12
months with interest. For further information,
Enquire of
JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12 Dock-street.
may 16 \$

CONTRACTS.
THE Managers of the alms house and house
of employment, in this city, will receive
proposals in writing, to be left at said house on
or before Wednesday the 30th instant, from any
person or persons, willing to contract for furni-
shing Fresh Provisions, say, Beef, Mutton and
Veal, for the use of the poor in said houses for
one year: The contract to commence on the first
of June ensuing; the meat to be fresh and mark-
etable, and to be supplied in quarters, fore and
hind alternately, or in sides or carcasses, as re-
quired.—Also, for supplying milk for the use
of the said poor. The milk to be new, sweet,
and undiluted; and the supply to commence
on the 14th of June ensuing.
By order of the Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.
may 23 dt1f

A Young Woman,
LATELY from England, wishes to engage
as a seamstress in a genteel family, or to at-
tend a Lady.—A line left with the Printer here-
of will be immediately attended to.
may 23 *21

Wants a Place,
A wet nurse, a Young Woman, who can
produce good recommendations.—Enquire
of the Printer.

Fox's AUCTION ROOM.
ON Tuesday next, at ten o'clock in the
morning, will be sold by auction, a num-
ber of articles in the SADDLERY and COACH
HARNESS line—consisting of
Complete sets of Coach and Cha-
riot harness for 2 & 4 horses
Complete sets of Chair Harness
Complete sets of Furniture for
like harness
finely plated
Plated Bits, Spurs, Territs, Buckles, Staples &c.
Spur Leathers, Straps &c.
A L S O,
A quantity of English Walnuts
Capers
Sweet Oil
Coffee Bags
Glass-Ware
Looking Glasses
Silver Watches
EDWARD FOX, auctioneer.
may 22 d1s

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
At the Custom-House, on Friday, the fif-
teenth of June, 1798, the following mer-
chandise, which remain in the Custom-House
stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the
owners or consignees thereof:
(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 232 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
WLP one calf lamps
C&C one cafe bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted cafe Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
[D] 1 & 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle flates
[LS] one small box locks
may 22 d1s

Will be sold for Cash,
At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY
the eleventh day of June next, at the Mer-
chant's Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if
not previously disposed of at pri-
vate sale,
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
Valuable patented LAND,
In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia,
and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the
state of Virginia,
7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and
confluence of Turtle and Alamaha rivers, ad-
joining the commons of the town of Brunswick.
41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head
waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of
Wm. McIntosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.
25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of
Freeman Lewis and John Howell.
44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of
Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob War-
rick, Daniel McCallum and John Dilley, including
3000 acres of the said river.
41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of
Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the wa-
gon road leading from the warm springs to Staun-
ton, including 5000 acres of the said river.
40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Bu-
chanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson,
and including 4538 acres prior surveys.
30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of
Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and
of Calipatire River, adjoining lands of Joseph
Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.
The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one
thousand acres each, the others in the quantities
and tracts above described.
Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts
of the above mentioned land, will call for that
purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41,
Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made
to either of the subscribers.
T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chestnut street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth street.
may 14. d1s

ADVERTISEMENT.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue
of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be sold
at Public Auction, at Snowhill, Maryland, on
the first Friday in June next, part of a tract
of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcester county,
and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua
Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts.
There will be given nine months credit for the one
half of the purchase money, and fifteen months
credit for the other half; the purchaser or purcha-
sers giving bond with security for the same, on in-
terest, from the day of sale.—All creditors of the
said Joshua Townsend are also again notified to
produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof,
to the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d
day of December last, that being the day of the
first sale.
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Treasr.
may 14. \$3w

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front-street.
HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from
London, a quantity of Russia Goods, con-
sisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c.
And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from
Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.
They have also on hand India Nankeens,
Lutefrings, and a variety of India Muslins.
may 23 d3w

30 Dollars Reward.
THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke
open last night, and several pieces of Stor-
mount ground Chintz of a set figure were car-
ried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or
thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the
above reward, or in proportion for any part
thereof.
ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No 58 South Front-street.
may 23 d2w

THE ALIENS:
Written by a SENATOR of the UNITED STATES,
in consequence of the Alien Bill.
Some institutions of Pennsylvania are noticed—
Dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON.
In which the real American may enjoy
The fruit of reason
And the joys of soul.
(PRICE 25 CENTS.)
may 22. 3c

Madras and Ventapalem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searfaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled
to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18.

IF Mr. Charles William Klemke,
Formerly of London, and who left England for
some part of the United States of America, in
the year 1796, be living, and will apply per-
sonally or by letter, to Mr. John Carriere, in Bal-
timore, or to Messrs. Hanc Hazlehurst and Son,
in Philadelphia, he may hear of something great-
ly to his advantage. Any information respect-
ing the said Mr. Charles William Klemke, he
would be thankfully received.
may 19 d3w

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chestnut street,
opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on silk for Military and other or-
namental purposes (in a manner peculiar to
himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather,
which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of
colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has
not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS.
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most
reasonable terms.
Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buck-
ets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in silk (not that
superb style of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.)
but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an ar-
tist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's expe-
rience in Europe and this country, flatters himself
that professional talents, punctuality, and reason-
able demands, will meet the entire approbation of
those gentlemen who will please to call at his Paint-
ing Rooms. \$6w may 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and
country, wishing for a supply of Colours and
Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no
doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind can-
sion given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-
flattering advertisements, but examine the work
executed by both parties.—One view will satisfy
them where the superiority lies.—Save the spoiling
of good silk by George Rutter's pencil—and
discover the requisites for the contracting talents
of Henry Frailley, at Germantown. may 10.

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
In a silk which will endure, whether ships of the
line weather without injury, and which for neatness
and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in
this city.

FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate
terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs,
fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb style
of modern elegance, which Mr. Rutter pledges
himself from 20 years experience in this city will
meet the entire approbation of his friends and the
public.

In the Military Line,
A variety of specimen's may be seen at their
Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New
Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.
H. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our pro-
fessional abilities, we have to request the public
not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to
decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of
the work executed by both, as it is a mode adopted
universally by them to invalidate the talents
of established artists, with a view of decaying
their professional knowledge in no wise excludes
them to. Well knowing that public opinion must
govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed
by us will convince them of our great superiority
over Mr. Gullager in every branch of por-
trait and ornamental painting, and shew the neces-
sity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the
self-flattering advertisements of Mr. G.
Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and
DRUMS will please apply to Geo. RUTTER and
Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRALLEY, GERMAR-
TOWN. \$6w may 8.

FOR SALE.
A neat Country House,
THREE and a half miles from the city, on
the Wissahicon road, with seventeen and a
half acres of land, half in orchard and half in
grass.—Apply to EDWARD BONSALL & Co.
Dock-street, or to the subscriber, at Mount
Pleasant, on Schuylkill, adjoining the premises.
Jonathan Williams.
N. B. If not sold before the first of June, it
will not be for sale during the season.
may 19 d1f

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and
India Muslins, now selling off and well
worth the attention of Housekeepers to make
purchase of.—Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 83 Spruce-street.
may 17 \$

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 24th of April, a Negro
Man, named *Clafrow*, perhaps he may pass
by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his
name; he is about thirty years of age, nearly
six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his un-
der lip, a small part being bitten out between
the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe
on the right side), his left hand has been a very fore,
and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt
some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and
has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he
went away in company with a negro woman of
Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this country. It is supposed
they are gone into Delaware State. Any person
that secures said Negro Man in any goal, that the
subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the
above reward.
ESME BAYLY.
State of Maryland,
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

C O N G R E S S.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, May 10.
(Continued from Tuesday's Gazette.)

Mr. SUMPTER was opposed to the prin-
ciple of the bill, and disapproved the objects
it had in contemplation to effect; but above
all he was opposed to the principle contained
in the first section, namely, that of transfer-
ring the constitutional legislative power of
Congress, to the President or Executive
branch of the government. Gentlemen who
advocate this principle, being well apprized
that pointed and constitutional objections
may be urged against them, have thought
proper to draw to their support some prece-
dents in which Congress have made a trans-
fer of their powers; those precedents he
said could not be expected to have much
weight with him; indeed they had no
weight, for error could never be sanctioned
by being repeated; he admitted that similar
questions had been agitated in Congress,
which had met with various fates; but what-
ever the decisions might have been, he had
uniformly voted against the principle of
transferring power from one branch of the
government to the other.

Having been then in uniform opposition
to the principle on every occasion, it was not
to be expected that he should concur in its
establishment on the present, especially as the
proposed measure appeared to him to be high-
ly momentous, involving in it the peace, the
happiness and even the liberty of his country.
Nay, so far from its being to be expected
that he should throw in his vote of approba-
tion, it was to be expected (and he would
not deceive that expectation) that he should
be more earnest in his opposition; and be-
lieving that there was no necessity for raising
a provisional, or any army, at this time, he
intended to vote against the whole bill.

He recommended to the committee to
take a comprehensive view of our situation,
before they engaged in a system of such im-
mense expense, in doing which he said they
would necessarily turn their attention to
what is passing among the nations of Eu-
rope—by one of these nations it was said,
the United States are imminently threatened;
gentlemen urge it strongly as a thing certain
and at hand, that we are to apprehend every
species of attack—but notwithstanding all
that had been repeated over and over on
this head, he still differed in opinion with
those gentlemen, as to what was likely to be
the issue. He had attended to all the in-
formation which had been disclosed, he had
listened patiently to gentlemen's speculations,
and had contemplated as far as his mind was
capable of bearing him thro' the research, and
that too with great solicitude, as to what was
the situation of the United States, as they
stood connected with a certain European
power. He had not been able to discover,
nor did he believe, that we have any cause to
apprehend an immediate invasion from that
quarter—nor was he inclined to believe that
even such an intention existed—but even if it
did, will any man, who is capable of forming
a judgment of the present state of things
there, and what they are likely to be for a
considerable length of time to come, say that
there is not ample employment for their en-
ergies, that there are not difficulties of such
magnitude in the way as will secure us from
an invasion for a longer period than those
gentlemen who have expressed their alarm,
have thought proper to foretell? For his
part, he had no doubt but this was the case,
he felt surprised, indeed, at finding gentle-
men so apprehensive of danger from this
quarter, that they were not content with an
additional army of 10,000 men, as reported
by the select committee, but for employing
20,000, the number proposed by the Senate.
—Nay some of them did not even think
themselves secure, unless the number was
extended to 50,000, for even that number
has been advocated on this floor, but have
gentlemen no feeling for their Constituents?
will they drain their pockets to the last cent?
The Committee are informed that the annual
expense of 10,000 men will not be de-
frayed under four millions of dollars; but
this information is inaccurate, 4 millions of
dollars, will be found inadequate, when we
come to bring into the account the large
items of expense necessary the moment such
a force is put in motion, even the expense of
four millions of dollars will be found great,
perhaps unbearable, but what would the ex-
pense be, if it was made commensurate with
the apprehensions of those who are most
alarmed.

This favorite scheme of raising a standing
army, must be pushed forward by every aid
of fact and fiction, and that its success may
be insured, the southern members are to be
terrified into its adoption, for we are told,
that the southern states have much to fear,
that there is every reason to believe the
southern states will be speedily invaded by a
merciless and vindictive foe from the West-
Indies. That at this moment, thousands
may be disgorging on our shores, that they are
prepared to strike. And the gentleman
from South-Carolina (Mr. HARPER one of
his colleagues) has in the height of his zeal
for American defence, or his fears for the
safety of the southern states, or from some
other cause, which he did not pretend to di-
vine, by his nice and minute delineations of
the condition of the southern states, thrown
to the house a terrifying picture of southern
imbecility, and had also published to this
cruel, malicious and infamous enemy (as he
terms them) an enemy sufficiently penetrat-
ing without his aid, every point, every ave-
nue, every position, most advantageous for

them to take in attack, he has exposed our
most vulnerable parts to their inveteracy,
and our wealthiest part to their rapacity;
the policy or prudence which dictated the
detail, he did not stop to examine, but went
on to ask, supposing these marauders were
disposed to invade the southern states, whe-
ther it would not be allowed that they were
too fully and completely occupied nearer
home, to be at liberty to execute at this time,
their intentions of such an invasion? For
his part, he thought such was their condi-
tion, and expected it would continue to be so
for some time to come; but admitting that
it is possible for the man who has been men-
tioned, to invade our coast with the three or
four thousand men spoken of, the conse-
quences predicted are not likely to follow.—
The reasoning of his colleague being admit-
ted, perhaps his conclusions might also; but
the former not being just, the latter could
not result.

He was aware that the number of inhabi-
tants of the lower country of the states of
Georgia, South and North-Carolina, as
stated by his colleague was not very great;
but he did not consent to the deduction
which the gentleman had made, that, there-
fore, the lower country was very weak in
point of force, to oppose an invasion. And
here he deemed it proper to notice the at-
tempt which had been made to draw invidi-
ous distinctions between the militia force of
our country, and what are termed regu-
lars; attempts constantly made by the ad-
vocates of standing armies, not only on this
occasion but on many others; not only on
this floor, but in the other branch of the
legislature, and very lately, in a very point-
ed manner by his colleague (Mr. HARPER)
who pressed the establishment of a standing
army by depressing the manly character of his
fellow citizens, he (Mr. HARPER) had said
he was well acquainted with the southern
states, that the inhabitants on the seaboard
are few, that for 50 or 60 miles they are
still fewer, that the whole population is quite
remote, that the whole in general are badly
armed, many altogether without arms;
that they are not well organized, and even
if they were, they are not to be depended
upon, unless headed and aided by regular
troops; in short, that no good can be ex-
pected from the militia, unless they are sup-
ported by regulars.

Now, said Mr. S. admitting my colleague
to know something of the geographical situa-
tion of the country he has attempted to de-
linate by such an unfavourable description,
neither he nor his constituents ought to be
surprized if I assure him, that if his know-
ledge of the military prowess of his country-
men is so limited as his description indicates
it amounts to little or nothing at all; the
true force of the southern states to defend
themselves, cannot be doubted by a people who
were attentive observers of its exertion thro'
our revolutionary war. And the militia,
notwithstanding its defamers, effected much.
All the corps were not of the description of
that to which his colleague said he once be-
longed, he (Mr. HARPER) had said that the
corps of which he had been a member was as
respectable as any whatever, but he had re-
marked while he belonged to it, that they
were generally dissatisfied, always in disor-
der, and when drawn into service always re-
laxing from discipline, quitting the corps
and returning home without leave, and not to
be kept together or at all to be depended
upon, unless when acting with or led on
by regular troops. Here Mr. S. observed
that he had had an opportunity of seeing the
commanding officer of the corps to which
his colleague had said he belonged, within
two months after the corps was raised, then
on a tour of duty with the southern army,
and it evinced to his mind that there was
something of that want of discipline, and de-
sire to be or remain at home among some of
the corps, for he really had no recollection
of seeing him with his officers, and there
may be some reason to conjecture that he
had not accompanied him on that tour of du-
ty; if so, it will no longer be wondered at
that the gentleman insists on placing no con-
fidence in militia men generally, and if he
Mr. S. was to detail what he had witnessed
of the strength, of the means and of the dis-
position of the southern militia it would go
to shew that he (Mr. H.) not being on the
ground, has less knowledge of the subject
than he is desirous of being believed to
possess.

It is an unpleasant thing said Mr. S. for
me to have to make any remarks on a sub-
ject of this sort; but so frequently have gen-
tlemen made invidious distinctions between
the courage and efficacy of militia and regu-
lars and with so much injustice to the for-
mer; that I cannot permit their assertions
any longer to pass without notice. For do-
ing this, I do not mean to derogate from
the merit of the late American regular army
nor more particularly from that part of it
which served to the southward, of whose
condition I can better judge than of that
which served in the middle and eastern dis-
tricts; as to them, I am bold to say, they
were not inferior, under all circumstances,
to any army of equal numbers and equal op-
portunities, which I have heard or read of,
in any time or in any place—but then it must
be also remembered, whatever gentlemen
may here say to the contrary, that the militia
were as serviceable, and as successful as any
regular whatever.

He said he would take a cursory review
of the services of the militia in one of the
southern states which would tend to support
his last declaration.

He would quote only a few cases out of a
great number where the militia had acted a

one, without any co-operation or support from the regulars, and that against the veteran and conquering cavalry and infantry of British corps, and in which actions they were distinguished for their bravery and success. It may be remembered that very partial if any impressions had ever been made by our regular troops on the British corps of cavalry during the early period of the war; and it seemed to be referred to the southern militia to convince them that their equals existed in our country. It is not to be attributed to the want of courage or discipline in our regular corps that this had not been done before, but to imperious circumstances which no skill could overcome, but this did not change the fact.

After the fall of Charleston in 1780, the first action, and that fought by the militia, without any aid from our regulars, was the action of Fishing Creek, where without entering into a minute description of all the circumstances attendant on such an occasion, it will be sufficient to say, that the gallant captain Rooke who commanded a squadron of Tarleton's legion fell, and the whole force was beaten and dispersed.

A few days after, and here permit me said Mr. S. to remark, that if my colleague does not remember, and our historians have neglected to record the achievements of the militia, yet justice is in some degree done them by *A British Historian*, who was an officer in the British service in that part of our country, and at the very time I am speaking of, who corroborates my facts. A few days after an attack was made by the militia on Rocky Mount, and Col. Turnbull who commanded the enemies force, and who is now in New York, I have no doubt has candour enough to acknowledge, that from the contest he had with them (although strongly defended by well constructed works) and which lasted ten hours, there is something due to their bravery and the effect of their arms.

Eight days after the affair on Rocky Mount, an attack was made on the British at their posts on the Hanging Rock. The force on this occasion consisted of the same corps of South Carolina militia who had entered on the other occasion; they were in number about 600; they had been joined by a few of the militia from North Carolina, and it is a pleasure to reflect on the cordiality and bravery displayed by them on this occasion.

The enemy's force at this post was 1200 effective; yet the result was, after an action which lasted thro' the greatest part of the day, that major Bryan's corps was totally defeated, the Prince of Wales' regiment exterminated, even its name has never since been recorded. Other detachments from the 63d and 71st under the command of major Carden were also cut up, driven from their encampment with the entire loss of baggage, &c., and, in the course of this action, captain Kinlaw, with a squadron of Tarleton's Legion arrived from Rocky Mount, made a desperate charge on the militia, was repulsed by them and fled to Camden, without attempting to renew the combat. In this, as well as other actions, it ought to be remembered, how many field officers, brave captains and other officers, as well as valuable citizens fell, or were wounded, while another nation had to regret in this action alone, the loss of upwards of 800 men.

Passing by a number of important and considerable conflicts which took place between the British regulars and the Southern militia, still unsupported by regulars of our own army, said Mr. S. I come now to mention the attack which was made in the neighbourhood of Winneborough, while Lord Cornwallis laid in that town, upon the South Carolina militia by a British regular force under majors Wymes and McCarther, supported by two troops of cavalry, the whole corps drawn together and formed for the purpose, after various charges made by the infantry and cavalry, and after repeated repulses, the enemy was totally repulsed, their commanding officer wounded and taken, together with a number of his corps, and the rest were dispersed.

On the return of colonel Tarleton to Winneborough, another effort was made, and from the number as well as the nature of the troops employed, it was certainly intended to be effectual in driving the South Carolina militia from that part of the country; for it was Tarleton's legion, McCarther's corps, and that part of the 63d under Major Money, which troops were led to the attack of the militia on the 20th of November, the result of this action is known, to those who do not wish to detract from the merit of the militia. The enemy's detachment consisted of 270 legionary horse, and upwards of 400 regular infantry, with two field pieces; the militia were between 500 and 600 without (as indeed they were thro' all the actions I have described) a single piece of artillery. In the number of militia are included some Georgians, who not only acquired honor to themselves from their exertions on that day, but did honor to their country. The fate of the British cavalry was then decided; they had been formerly unconquerable, but after that day they were never known to be brought to act with either energy or effect.

Knowing the ardor and firmness of the southern militia, and not doubting but the militia of the several States in the Union, possess equal motives for their exertions, equal spirit and activity, I cannot, said Mr. S. but rely on them as the natural and main support of our national independence—a support fully effectual without a recurrence to a standing army. These few cases, and it is stopping very short indeed of what the merits of the southern militia deserve, tend to show that the charges brought against the militia generally are as unfounded as they are cruel to their feelings; while at the same time they demonstrate, that if an invasion (which is a contingency by no means likely to happen) should actually take place, we may rely with confidence on the manly exertions of the militia, to meet the attack, and to resist every effort, at least for such a period as until more effective aid shall be

drawn down to their support, and more permanent measures adopted.

Mr. S. concluded with saying, that near a million of dollars had been appropriated for the purchase of artillery and small arms; 350,000 for additional fortifications, and 80,000 for fitting galleys. He wished the appropriation for the galleys to have been increased, by taking a part from the sum appropriated for additional fortifications; as he conceived from the nature of the attacks or injuries to which our sea-board is exposed, it would furnish the most expeditious and effectual means of safety to the inhabitants who might be threatened; if to this mean of defence, were added the vigilance, activity and firmness of the militia, he thought gentlemen might consider themselves tolerably safe, without resorting to that world of expedients a standing army; especially, if they believed with him that the danger of an invasion from Europe was very remote indeed; and that from the West-Indies not likely to take place for want of opportunity, even admitting such an intention is entertained. Under this view of the subject, he wished the question of raising an army to remain undecided until a future session of Congress;—and from the reasons and arguments he had urged, he was influenced not only to vote against the first section, but the whole bill generally—under a hope, that Congress might rely on the natural force of the country, on which alone they could depend in all cases of extreme danger, and without which neither a standing army or a navy, or strong holds or fortifications would be a security for our political existence or independence as a nation.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS believed there was but little real difference of opinion between those who were in favour of striking out the first section, and those opposed to it. The former suppose an army will be necessary in case of war, or an invasion, and the latter wish to give the President the power to raise the men in case the danger of either was very great. He should vote for retaining the first section; though, as it stood at present, he did not altogether like it. If the motion for striking out was lost, he should move to amend it by confining the exercise of the power proposed to be given to the President, to the recess of Congress. He trusted gentlemen would not be willing that Congress should rise without something more being done for the defence of the country than has been done. No one could say how soon an attack might be made upon us, and whenever it was made, we ought certainly to be in a situation to repel it, which would not be the case, except a bill of this kind was passed.

A resolution had been laid upon the table, he said to increase our standing force to 10,000 men; but it might happen that no necessity would arise for increasing our present force. He wished only that the President might have the power of increasing it, if there should be occasion to do so. Gentlemen had said much in defence of the militia of this country. Had he heard any thing said derogatory to the bravery of our militia, he should long since have risen in their defence. No man could doubt for a moment that the militia of this country are as brave as any in the world. He was astonished to hear the gentleman from Tennessee say that when Regulars and Militia act together, they generally quarrel. This assertion must have arisen from his want of experience. He was himself for eight years engaged in the war, and never saw any thing to justify the remark. The plains of Saratoga spoke for themselves. At Bennington the militia conquered superior numbers, in the second action they were, it is true, joined by Continental troops. But why recount these things? It was idle to suppose regular troops and militia should quarrel with each other, since they all fight in the same cause, and with the same feelings. No better troops could be employed than militia in a sudden emergency; but, as had been already stated, they remained impatiently in the field for any length of time.

Considering the extensiveness of our exposed sea coast, it could not be supposed that our present small number of standing troops, could be sufficient for the present situation of things. Militia ought not to be called from their families and occupations, except in particular emergencies. As to any danger to be dreaded from an army of this kind to the liberties of the country it was a mere phantom, and he thought it was paying but little respect to our militia to suppose the liberties of the country could be endangered by a regular force of 10 or 20,000 men! Besides it would be attended with less expense to raise these men, than to call out the militia from time to time. He had something to do in the drafting of militia in 1794, and in consequence of the law of last session, and knew the difficulty attending it. Not one out of five who was drafted could leave his family. These people were obliged to find men in their stead, which they did at from 15 to 20 dollars. To call the militia from the part of the country where he lived, which was between 3 and 400 miles from the sea coast, would be attended with great inconvenience indeed. He hoped this bill would pass; if not, he foresaw great expense. We must augment our present army, and perhaps Congress would have occasion to sit here all summer, for they could not adjourn until some farther provision was made for the defence of the country. It was true, the President might call into service a part of the 80,000 militia held in requisition, but it would be attended with great expense and inconvenience, which he wished to avoid, by passing this bill.

(To be continued.)

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WHERE MAY ALSO BE HAD,
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At Willings' wharf, from on board of the
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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, Mar 25,

C O N G R E S S.

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States, resumed the discussion of Mr. STROGERS's resolutions for instructing the commanders of our public and private armed vessels; and the motion for a postponement of the consideration of these resolutions until the second Tuesday in June being again under consideration, after a few words against the motion by Mr. HARTLEY, the question was put and negatived 43 to 37. The question then returned upon a reference to them to a committee of the whole, which was negatived, there being only 22 votes for it. The resolutions were then referred, agreeably to the original proposition of the mover, to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, to report by bill or otherwise. The bill from the Senate for the farther protection of the commerce and coasts of the United States was referred to the same committee. The House spent the remainder of the sitting in a bill providing for the more effectual collection of certain internal revenues of the United States, which was finally agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bohemia Manor and Sassafras Neck, in Cecil county state of Maryland, the following address was unanimously approved, and directed to be forwarded by the Chairman to their representative in Congress, to be presented.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
AS a portion of the people of this government, participating in the advantages resulting from well secured freedom, we cannot remain indifferent to the manifold injuries, which, in violation of a solemn treaty and the laws of nations are daily inflicted on our fellow citizens. Nor can we view with apathy the reiterated indignities and outrages offered to the government of our choice.

Although we are not engaged in commerce, we are sensible of its importance to our interests as cultivators of the earth, we therefore consider ourselves bound by that consideration, as well as the obligation of mutual concession to our fellow-citizens who pursue commerce, to contribute to its protection. We also most firmly believe that the interests of the people of the government are as intimately blended as those of agriculture and commerce; and we hold all attempts to separate the one from the other, in utter detestation.

If, as has been insidiously insinuated, or rather asserted, there is a faction in this government to lift to American shores, as to expose the unjust and arrogant pretensions of a foreign nation, we beg leave to assure you that we are not of that description. And we trust that very few will be found to unworthy the blessings they enjoy.

Whilst we sincerely lament that the prudent and pacific steps taken by our chief magistrate to preserve peace, to be desirable to all nations, are likely to fail of the wished for effect, we highly applaud the policy of such temperate proceedings. Seeing in them a sincere and ardent desire to promote and accelerate an accommodation with the republic of France, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests and honor of the nation, we are encouraged to place additional confidence in the integrity and wisdom of the constituted authorities; and the more readily to promise our willing aid in support of such measures as may be adopted by them in the present unhappy situation of our public concerns.

We pray you, sir, to accept our best wishes for the prolongation of your life, hitherto so eminently distinguished for its usefulness and patriotism, and that it may be blessed with the enjoyment of every happiness.

E. OLDHAM, Chairman.

May 12th, 1798.

ANSWER.
To the citizens of Bohemia Manor, and Sassafras Neck, in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,
I thank you for this address. It would be unreasonable indeed, if any portion of a people, who acknowledge a participation in the advantages resulting from well secured freedom, could be indifferent to the manifold injuries which, in violation of a solemn treaty and the laws of nations, are daily inflicted on our fellow citizens, or view with apathy the reiterated indignities and outrages offered to the government of their choice.

The importance of commerce to the interests of the cultivators of the earth, is so obvious, that at least as much zeal has appeared for its protection in the landed interests as the moaned interest, in farmers as in Merchants, in country citizens as in navigators.

If the interests of the people and of the government are not as intimately blended as those of agriculture and commerce in an elective government, in what other form can they be more so? Will those who attempt to separate the one from the other pretend that in hereditary governments they are more so? or under military conquerors?

I believe with you that very few will be found unworthy of the blessings they enjoy, as to expose the unjust and arrogant pretensions of a foreign nation, yet we have found that a few venal prelates, and unprincipled mercenaries have been able to raise loud clamors, produce much discontent, and threaten serious calamities.

The expressions of your satisfaction and confidence, as well as the promise of your willing aid, in support of such measures as may be adopted in the present unhappy situation of our public concerns, are very agreeable.

For your kind wishes for the prolongation of my life, I return you mine, for every blessing on you and posterity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 19th, 1798.

In the address to the President, from the Students of Harvard College, after noticing the manœuvres of France among the powers of Europe and the recent propositions for making us their disgraced, humbled tributaries, they say:—

"We have seen this, Sir, and our youthful blood has boiled within us. When, in opposition to such conduct, we contemplate the measures of our own government, we cannot but admire and venerate the unfulfilled integrity, the decisive prudence, and dignified firmness, which have uniformly characterized your administration. Impressed with these sentiments, we now solemnly offer the unwarlike ardor and unimpaired energies of our youth to the service of our country. Our lives are our only property; and we were not the sons of those who sealed our liberties with their blood, if we would not defend with these lives that soil, which now affords a peaceful grave to the mouldering bones of our forefathers."

Answer to the Address of the Inhabitants of Quincy.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Quincy, in the State of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

NEXT to the approbation of a good conscience, there is nothing perhaps which gives us more pleasure than the praise of those we love most, and who know us the most intimately.

I could not receive your address—in which I read with pleasure inexpressible,

the names of Clergy and Laity; Officers and Soldiers; Magistrates and Citizens of every denomination; among whom were the most aged, whose countenances I had respected; my school-fellows and the companions of my childhood, whom I had loved from the cradle;—without the liveliest emotions of gratitude and affection.

With you, my kind neighbours, I have ever lived in habits of freedom, friendship, and familiarity; we have always agreed very well in principles and opinions; and well knowing your love of your country and ardour in its defence, your explicit declaration upon this occasion, though unexpected, is no surprise to me. Accept of the best wishes of a sincere and faithful friend, for a continuance of harmony among you, and for the prosperity of all your interests.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1798.

ALLENTOWN, May 7th, 1798.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, and of those in its vicinity from the counties of Burlington and Middlesex, in the State of New-Jersey, convened agreeably to public notice for the purpose of taking into consideration the political situation of the United States, ROBERT MONTGOMERY, Esq., was unanimously elected chairman, and ELISHA LAWRENCE, Esq., Sec'y.

When the following persons were unanimously appointed a committee to draught an address to the President, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States:—viz. Robert Montgomery, John Inlay, col. Samuel Quay, George Woodward, Daniel Sexton, Robert Wilson, Joseph Holmes, capt. Robert Chambers, John Lloyd and Elisha Lawrence, who after retiring a short time, reported the following address:

Viewing with pleasure, and congenial sentiments the many respectable addresses, presented at this alarming and critical period, we beg leave to join our assurances of approbation, of the dignified exertions of the President, to secure the peace and prosperity of our country, and our firm reliance in the wisdom and patriotism of the national legislature. We have read with indignation, the base attempts made upon the honor of our ministers in France, and through them upon that of the United States. We contemplate with pleasure, as the best proof of the wisdom of their appointment, the firm, many and patriotic manner in which those attempts were repelled, and the honor which the conduct exhibited by our commissioners to the French republic, cannot fail to reflect on the American name.

Sensible of, and grateful for the blessings we enjoy, under the government of our choice, we view with equal abhorrence, the idea of crouching to the servile terms of foreign task-masters; and the baneful conduct of those among ourselves, whose influence, if not speedily checked will be found to be a canker, prying upon the root of that independence, purchased with blood and which we will resign but with our lives.

As our fields have scarcely recovered from the ravages of our revolutionary war, during which awful time, the state in which we live was frequently the scene of action, a remembrance of those days of difficulty, cannot fail to give a zest to our hard earned freedom—while the recollection, that the great and illustrious chief still lives, who led to conquest and to glory, will, we trust if necessary lighten the embers in the heart of age, and inspire our youth to emulate the praise worthy example of those in the metropolis.

We deplore the mistaken policy of France, founded in injustice and ingratitude, and we fear, aided by treachery.

The horrors of war excite our keenest sensibility, but we prefer them infinitely to the base surrender of a single right.

The firm, moderate and unshaken patriotism of our President upon the present occasion, demands our gratitude and thanks. It inspires us also with confidence to acquiesce in every measure which the national legislature shall in their wisdom direct, or the temerity of our enemies make necessary.

Resolved, That the chairman do sign the foregoing address, and transmit a copy thereof to the President of the United States, and both Houses of Congress.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
ROBERT MONTGOMERY chairman.
ELISHA LAWRENCE, secretary.

To the Editor of the Gazette of the United States.

SIR,
THE following passages, taken from the History of Greece, are so appropriate to the present crisis, that I am tempted to request a place for them in your Gazette. They offer an impressive lesson. Let us weigh well the danger of disunion at home, while the acquired lust of universal domination threatens our independence from abroad. Treating of the Achaean league—that memorable league, whose object was the recovery of the long-lost liberties of Greece, which intestine divisions excited by foreign influence, had at first destroyed—the historian thus proceeds:—

"He" (Aratus) "persuaded a number of the small republics to enter into a league for their own defence, which was called the Achaean league; and notwithstanding that the republics, taken singly, had very little strength; they not only maintained their independence, but soon became formidable when united. This association continued to become daily more and more powerful; but received a severe check from Cleomenes, king of Sparta; which obliged them to call in Antigonus to their assistance. This prince overcame Cleomenes at the battle of Sellasia, and afterwards made himself master of Sparta. Thus he became a more formidable enemy than the one he had conquered; and the recovery of the Grecian liberties was incomplete.

"Soon after this, the Greeks began to feel the weight of a power more formidable than any which they had yet experienced; namely, that of the Romans. That insidious and haughty republic first inter-medded with the Grecian affairs, under pretence of setting them at liberty from the oppression of Philip of Macedon. This, by a proper union among themselves, they might have accomplished; but in this they acted as if they had been infatuated; receiving, with the utmost joy, the decree of the Roman consul, who declared them free; without considering, that he who had thus given them liberty, might take it away at his pleasure. This lesson, however, they were soon taught, by the total reduction of their coun-

try to a Roman province. Yet, this can scarcely be called a misfortune, when we look back to their history, and consider their outrages upon one another: nor can we sympathize with them for the loss of that liberty which they only made use of to fill their country with slaughter and bloodshed."

From the Merchants' Advertiser.

TRANSLATION

Of the copy of a letter written by T. Hedouville, Agent of the Executive Directory at St. Domingo, to the Consuls of the French Republic, near the United States of America. Dated Cape-Francois, 13 Floreal, 6th year.

IT was with surprise and pain, citizen, that I read in the papers printed in the United States, a libel against the chiefs of the French government, attributed to the plenipotentiaries of the Federal government, and accompanying the message addressed by the President John Adams to the Senate and House of Representatives, the 23d of April, 1798.

As I was at Paris at the time of the negotiation, and as I am well acquainted with the propositions which were made to the commissioners of the United States, by a person who was accustomed to seeing them every day, I hold it my duty to deny those scandalous imputations, the publicity of which may cause results contrary to the spirit of reconciliation which animates the two nations.

It is not by defamation, that the French Republic can be affected in its victorious career. The friends of peace, should not look for the accomplishment of their hopes, when it shall learn, that the commissioners, who were sent for the purpose of re-establishing harmony, and terminating the differences, which have existed between the two governments, are wholly occupied in incensing their fellow citizens against the chiefs of the Republic.

I myself well know, that it was the intention of the French government, to demand a contribution from the American government, as an indemnity for the losses which the treaty of commerce with England (manifest violation of neutrality, on the part of the United States) caused to France; but this contribution was for the state, and not for the members of the government, and the men who have thought proper to make use of the pretext, to call a blame on the conduct of the first magistrates of a great nation, disclose a secret design to hurry their fellow citizens into a war, which would be fatal to them, in order to gratify some private resentments, or personal views. It is not thus, if I mistake not, that pacificators ought to conduct themselves.

What man possessed of the least degree of common sense, after the accusations brought against Messrs. W. X. Y. Z. by the plenipotentiaries of the United States could admit the insinuation directed against the members of the French government. What can be the result? Is it peace or war? Such an intrigue can have no other tendency than to render a reconciliation more and more difficult, and yet it was to conciliate two people, formed to be friends, that the government of the United States sent their commissioners to France.

The commissioners of the Federal government confess that Messrs. W. X. Y. Z. were not possessed of any powers, and if we suppose for a moment, that Messrs. W. X. Y. Z. are not mere imaginary beings, was it not the duty of the commissioners to have denounced them to the Directory. Unofficial individuals were as likely to have been the agents of the cabinet of St. James's as any other government, would it not therefore have been more wise, in such circumstances, before so hastily publishing this libel, to have come to an explanation that might have cleared all up?

When a nation sincerely desires peace, it does not employ itself in conjuring up wrongs and producing absurd charges against the power with which it would wish to maintain it; but, when it desires war, it employs every means which can render it inevitable. "Would you" (says "Machiavel") "would you that a prince or a people should lose every desire to make peace or to preserve it? Here is an infallible method, the effects of which are sure and durable; render them guilty of some crime or great injury towards the enemy with whom you would wish to hinder their reconciliation. The fear of the penalty, which they would be conscious of having incurred, would keep all ideas of peace from them."

Twenty powers were leagued to annihilate France. France has conquered them all, and in granting them peace, exacted from every one either cessions or contributions. The United States have broken the treaty which connected them with France; the violation of this treaty, which was the fruit of the blood of Frenchmen shed for the establishment of American independence, and a considerable sum of money furnished to the Americans to support the war, has been of incalculable advantage to the republic. And now therefore, the republic thinks it has a right to demand satisfaction. The law of nations and the example of past times, have served as the basis of the conduct of the French government, and it is not now, when the directory advances with a firm and firm step towards immortality, when it is surrounded with so splendid a crown of glory, that basins thrown by feeble hands, can reach or injure it.

I am so well acquainted with France as to be able to assure you that the People of the United States have many friends there, even among the chiefs of the government, and that propositions sincerely made, would not have been rejected; but when negotiators carry with them such a spirit as dictated the dispatches of the plenipotentiaries of the United States, we ought not to be surprised if they failed in their mission.

My intention, in thus addressing you these reflections, has not been to justify the members of the French government; the enemies who created their glory as labors sufficiently eulogize them. I only wished to offer a fresh homage of the respect and gratitude due by all Frenchmen to them for the services they have never ceased to render to the country.

(Signed) T. HEDOUVILLE.

Meaning the dispatches from our Embassy.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 12.

State of North-Carolina, }
Fayetteville District. }

Superior Court, April Term, 1798.

The Grand Jury for the district aforesaid, seriously and sensibly feeling the present alarming situation of the United States, conceive themselves impelled to declare thus publicly and on this occasion, that they fully approve of the energetic measures pursued by the President, as also those by him recommended to Congress to be adopted, at this important and perilous period; especially when the people of the United States are openly menaced with the direful effects and calamities of a war—a war in their opinion totally unexpected, because unprovoked and unjustifiable on any rational and consistent grounds.

They also on behalf of themselves (and they have reason to believe it to be the general and undisguised sentiments of the inhabitants of this district, from whence they are drawn together) think it their duty to say, that although they deprecate the consequences inevitably originating from war;

that although they conceive it to be the universal wish and ardent desire of the people of America to be at peace with all the world, and to remain perfectly neutral during the present existing wars and dissensions in Europe—Yet implicitly relying on the wisdom, virtue, moderation and fortitude, and having entire confidence in the fidelity, patriotism and independent spirit of the different officers employed in the administration of the several branches of the federal government—they will at all times be ready to support any exertions in behalf of that free and happy government, under whose mild laws and beneficent influence they have experienced such ample and manifold blessings.

Isaac Jackson, R. J. Steele,
Samuel Muley, Wm. Martin,
For and with the unanimous consent
of the rest of the Grand Jury.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

DECENT ON ENGLAND.

Bordeaux, 20th March. The movement of troops towards the coast is more active than ever; 200,000 men are now assembling from Rochfort to Flushing. On the other side, the pressing of all the seamen, even the crews of privateers, who would not be employed till the last moment; the arresting all the English found at the different ports, and lastly, the orders given to all the officers to join their corps, seem to indicate that the trial of a descent is not far distant. Perhaps it will commence by a partial one on Ireland, a conjecture not improbable, when it is announced by good politicians, that an insurrection has begun, or is on the point of breaking out in that country. It is understood to be an easy task for the French to make themselves masters of that island, in which there are scarcely enough of British troops, to restrain the numerous associations of the partisans of independence; and that it would be impossible for England, threatened at the same time on her own territory, to fend them any succours. We are equally sensible how much the possession of that island, and the fright that such an event would produce in England, would facilitate the subsequent operations. We may, indeed, say, that it would insure the success of the GRAND DESCENT.

To these projects—to these hopes—will no doubt be objected, the difficulty of conquering the marine of England: these difficulties are certainly too real, but after the bold enterprises executed in the course of the war—after all that has been done beyond the rules of human prudence or foresight, who will dare to determine, at this day, how far it is possible to go? In default of force, are there no chances from constancy and cunning?—Has not he who attacks a thousand advantages over him who defends himself? Does not the ignorance of the part to be first attacked oblige the enemy to divide his force, and weaken himself at every point, while the former, master of all his resources, studying to deceive his adversary, and ready to profit by his first mistake, multiplies his means, and varies his plans with every occasion?—For example, when the whole extent of a coast of 200 leagues shall be covered with squadrons, loaded with troops, who will insure the English that one of them shall not elude their watch, or that they shall not be drawn off by false attacks from the point of real danger?—Light vessels will inform them of our motions, but have not telegraphs, established all along our coasts, the advantage of a much swifter conveyance incalculable advantages which will give to our line of attack a rapidity and a concentration which their line of defence cannot possess?

FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA, Feb. 10.

The emperor has just published an Imperial Ukase, signed by his own hand, wherein he forbids, under heavy penalties, after the first of this month, the wearing of frocks [a coat after the French fashion] flannel waistcoats, round hats, shoes tied with strings, half boots, large cravats and pantaloons, &c.

[That the fashions of the republican French are as frivolous and deplorable as these republican themselves, is generally allowed. How absurd then is it to imitate them! The emperor of Russia has set an example, which is worth notice; and it merits the consideration of the fashionable world, whether it is not equally unworthy to put on one part of the liver of flaves as another. The bloody tri color being now confined to Eiles de Joye and bullets, why should any other emblem of the same desecrated origin be retained by the friends of the United States?]

Notice is hereby Given,

To the creditors of Charles Hamilton, that he has applied to the Court at Reading Berks county, for the benefit of a law of this commonwealth, providing relief for insolvent debtors, the court have ordered, and do appoint the Monday 4th August next, to hear the creditors of the said Charles Hamilton at the court house in the borough of Reading.

This Day Published,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41 Chestnut Street, (Price 25 cents.)
OBDIANCE
TO THE
LAW OF GOD,
THE SURE AND INDISPENSABLE
DEFENCE OF NATIONS.
A DISCOURSE.

Delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, in the City of Philadelphia, May 9th, 1798. Being the day appointed by the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to be observed as a Season for Solemn Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

By Asbel Green, D. D.
Pastor of the aforesaid Church.

Likewise, just published, a Sermon, on the same occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie.

A few boxes of Umbrellas

To be sold cheap—by
Mordcai Lewis.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.
A quantity of very excellent LOGWOOD
NOW LANDING AT THEIR WHARF.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

By the Bourdeaux papers, from which we have been detailing the last several days, it appears that the Executive Directory, in the sitting of March 7, considering that the honor and dignity of the Republic require a severe observance of the principle which excludes every Frenchman-born, from the privilege of representing, in France, any other government, either as consular or diplomatic agent;—decreed, that Vanhee and Emery, French citizens, whose exequatur as consuls to Sweden, at Dussirk and Calais, had been surreptitiously obtained from the French government in the 4th Republican year, should forthwith cease to exercise their respective functions—and the decree was at the same time declared to extend to all Frenchmen executing consular powers in the different parts of the Republic in behalf of any other foreign nation whatever.

The French seem to respect the Swedish and Danish vessels as those of America.

Under the article of *ministère de la marine* in a Paris paper of March 13, we find the following:

"The ANTI privateer of Marseilles, capt. Piron, has taken into Barcelona, a Danish ship, called the Providence, from Dublin, with coal, fish, earthen and hardware. The Runner privateer, of Marseilles, Rymond has taken, in virtue of the law of 29th Ventose last, and sent into Carthage, six Swedish, American, Danish and Ragusan."

Indiscriminate piracy upon neutrals, seems to be the order of the day.

The Pope took with him to Tuscany, two millions of crowns. He is now upwards of 80, and if he is economical, this may support him through the remnant of his time.

Lausington, May 18.

[The following is an extract of a letter of the above date, to the editor of the Gazette.]

"Last Thursday morning three men, one of the name of Newell Narine, merchant of New-York, in crossing in a canoe, was unfortunately lost near Still Water. It was very dark and blowing hard—being acquainted with Mr. Narine, I endeavoured to prevail on him to stay all night, which he declined, saying he was in a hurry to get home. One of the bodies, took up next day, from papers found on him, is John Gold, from Canada, and has the appearance of a gentleman."

[The letter mentions other particulars respecting Mr. Narine, which will be communicated to his friends, on application at the office of this Gazette.]

BOSTON, May 21

By the arrival of Capt. Griffin, from Alicante, we are informed, that since the last decree of the French relative to British produce and manufactures; the number of privateers in the Mediterranean, in the Bay of Biscay, and on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, has been very much increased; from the port of Malaga only, the number was about 35; they capture and send into port almost every vessel they meet with, and few, very few escape condemnation—the smallest article of British produce or manufacture, found on board, or the most trifling error in their papers, is with them a sufficient reason to make good prize of vessel and cargo; indeed they are often condemned on pretexts the most frivolous, unjust and vexatious, which could be imagined—One vessel was condemned for having a few plates, part of the cabin furniture, of English manufacture—Another for a few handkerchiefs—A Swedish vessel from Carthage, with Brandy, bound to some other port in Spain was made prize of because by accident it was mentioned in one of the bills of lading, that part of the cargo was for account of a merchant living in Oporto! they condemned her, as expressed in the decree of condemnation for having property on board belonging to a port in Portugal—a British Province!!

The Danes have two or three frigates, and many brigs constantly conveying their vessels up and down the Mediterranean, yet more Danes and Swedes were sent into port and fewer cleared than of any other flag; just before capt. Griffin failed the Danish captains of the frigates received orders to bring too every French privateer they might meet with, and examine her papers, to ascertain if she had infractions to plunder; if the privateers do not instantly comply they are to be fired into, and to be sunk if they resist.

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited ADDRESS,
Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,
"What is our Situation?"

AND

"What our Prospects?"
A few Pages for Americans.
For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Chestnut and Second Streets,
And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chestnut St.
(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)
Extra from the above.

"When hour by hour we are yielding point by point; relinquishing one right to day and preparing to sacrifice another tomorrow, these generous friends tread rapidly on our steps, and every new concession but opens a new demand. Rapacity grows more insolent by uninterrupted success, and timid submission invites depredation—Where will this end? What offering will gorge the appetite of plunder, or appease the rage of unrelenting hostility? No civilized nation has ever been guilty of such outrage and infelice, no free nation has ever before endured them."

GOODS

Forwarded to BALTIMORE,
BY LAND,
Via Elkton, on reasonable terms—by
Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, May 25

Extract of a letter from a House of the first information, dated Bordeaux, 12th March, 1798.

"As to the magnanimity and generosity of the rulers of the great nation towards private persons, while in the great chaos of national revolution and the supplication of states a d empires, we fear the just lamentation of individuals will go unheard.—What can a poor trader of Philadelphia, represented by a humble consul, expect, after seeing three extraordinary envoys and plenipotentiaries, five or six months at the gates of the directorial palace, without admission to an audience, and at a time when the plenipotentiaries must be daily warned of additional shocks and wounds of the long injured and oppressed commerce of their nation? If such a melancholy fact could give any relief to the necessitated individual who is kept out of his funds, it would be somewhat less afflicting to relate it. Paying debts, barking to districts and justices, is not the fashion of the times. Levying contributions, giving law, and humiliating nations, is the theme of the day; and while proud Albion and the Hanoverian race tremble; while Rome and the children of Fabius are under chastisement for supporting the sceptre of Octavius and the crimes of Nero, can the well-born brethren of Mr. Jay expect to escape?"

There is nothing new on the subject of our negotiations at Paris; the envoys are still there without ever having had an audience, and it is generally thought their mission will be ineffectual. I participate in this opinion; and unless the current of French success, or the politics of America undergoes some change, it will be impossible to foresee the issue of the present discord between the two nations."

Extract of a letter from his Excellency John Sevier, governor of the State of Tennessee to a gentleman in this city; dated Knoxville, May 4th, 1798.

"I have had, and still have confident hopes that every prudent, and honorable measure have been adopted for the purpose of bringing about a restoration of harmony and friendship between the United States and the French nation. Should America be obliged to resort to arms as the last alternative; however disagreeable the same may appear to be; be assured, Sir, with perfect confidence that I shall with the good people of this state lead every aid and assistance in our power to protect and support the honor and dignity of our country."

The above declaration does great honor to governor Sevier. How great must be the disappointment and chagrin of our enemies when they discover that union is the standard under which the American states have resolved to rally; and that one sentiment pervades the whole. Peace is good; but independence is better.

MR. FENNO.

By giving the following extract of a letter received from Pittsburgh, this day, a place in your paper, you will oblige a CUSTOMER.

"Judge M— is proceeding on from county to county, making violent attacks on all the friends of government. Whether this is an electioneering scheme, or not, I am not able to determine—perhaps he concludes it will point out his political character more clearly, and make his calling and election sure; for he well knows that these men would never have voted for him, so that he loses no votes by quarrelling with them, and may keep the other party more firmly on his side. At Westmoreland he had a violent quarrel with Mr. John Woods, where it ran so high that it had like to have become general. At Washington, this week, he made an attack on Mr. Addison (District Judge) in which we hear he abused him in a most violent manner; and, though not in the Court house, threatened to have him committed, said he was a British agent, &c. &c."

* * The articles copied from this Gazette into the Aurora, as translations from French papers, are not translations, but introductory observations on translated articles which immediately follow—had the editor of the Aurora extended his extracts, his readers would have had a chance of seeing the justice of those observations. In the manuscript copy the translated articles were marked with quotations, which were inadvertently omitted in the publication.

In a file of French papers, from the 12th February to the 19th March, we do not find any thing to invalidate the opinion that the French press continues in the same shackled situation in which it was placed at the subversion of the constitution on the fourth of September last.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Danish brig Friendship, John Pritchett master, arrived from St. Thomas at Wilmington, Delaware, fell in with the brig Active of Philadelphia in lat. 34, long. 73, 28, hatches open and nobody on board, appeared to be in a tight set of ballast—owing to the stormy weather did not board her.

Superfine flour at St. Thomas' 9 dollars per barrel, and other provisions in proportion. The ship, McKeever, of Philadelphia, was beating into St. Thomas' as capt. P. came out.

Arrived at Alexandria, brig George, Verrey, from Salem; ship Smallwood, Johnson, Martinique.

Capt. Verrey's Log-book states, that in lat. 38, 30, lon. 70, 30, he was brought too by the privateer Jean Bart, Peter La Fitte, master, mounting 14 guns, 12 of which were 9 pounders, and 150 men.—Captain La Fitte put on board the brig, a number of men belonging to the prizes he had taken, after which the privateer made sail steering S. E. with the ship Diana under her lee and capt. Harrison and the

steward on board. The number of men taken on board the George was 27.

The following is a list of ships taken by the above privateer with their principal officers and passengers:

Ship Merchant, from New-York bound to Bristol, taken when she was 24 hours out from New-York—capt. A. Rosseter, with his wife and child, Mr. E. Smith, chief mate—arrived in the brig George.

Ship Thomas, capt. John Holland, from Liverpool, out 70 days, taken a few hours after the Merchant (mate left on board sick.)

Ship Diana, from New-York, mounting 8 guns, bound to Demerara, taken 48 hours after leaving N. York, Wm. Harrison, captain; Wm. Clerk, chief-mate; Mr. Blake, supercargo; Mr. Jacob Boos, surgeon; John Hanton, boatswain; Henry Taylor, gunner; John Sinclair, second carpenter—passenger, Mr. W. Parkinson, (capt. Harrison and the steward sent with the ship.)

The subscribers desire to express their thanks and gratitude to capt. Isaac Verrey, of the brig George, for the kind treatment and polite attention they experienced from him during their passage to this port—having been put on board his vessel by the French privateer Jean Bart.

Afa Rosseter, captain of the ship Merchant of New-York.

Jaac Rosseter, passenger in do.

Ebenezer Smith, first mate of do.

John Holland, captain of the ship Thomas, of Philadelphia.

William Blake, first mate of the ship Diana of New-York.

Mr. Clarke, supercargo in do.

W. Parkinson, passenger in do.

Jacob Boos, surgeon of do.

New-York, May 24.

ARRIVED. DAYS.

Ship Penelope, Morrell, Bristol 56

Barque Dependence, Duncan, Philadelphia 24

Brig Sally, Wheton, Liverpool & Cork 57

Peggy, Harris, Havannah

Snow Pallas, Wyeth, Port-au-Prince

Schr. Hiram, Childs, Charleston

Republican, Marsh, N. Providence 12

Sloop Betsey, Hunt, Petit Cuave

Sloop Rising Sun, Betts, Antigua 20

18th CONVOY.

By the Penelope, capt. Morrell, 56 days from Bristol, arrived yesterday, Friday, May 18, parted convoy in long. 63, 30, lat. 36, N. steering W. S. W. wind at N. E.—left 23 fall with the Commodore:

Ships—Severn, Swan, Alliance, America, New-York.

Ships—Clothier, Manchester, barque Adriana, Philadelphia.

Ships—Nancy, Packet, Delight, Boston.

Ships—Sidney, Carlisle, Active, brig Ranger, Baltimore.

Ship—Carolina, Maria, brig Pallas, Charleston.

Ship Mary, barque Neptune, Portsmouth.

Brig Helen, York, Virginia.

Ship Accepted, Mafon, Wiscasset.

Ship Juno, Wilmington.

Ship Dispatch, of New-York, and ship Eleven Sons, of New-London, parted convoy in a gale on the 16th.

Brig Betsey, taken by the French, and re-taken by the St. Albans among the Western Islands.

The following American vessels left Antigua in company with capt. Gibbs, arrived yesterday, under convoy of the Maritima frigate:

Ship Townsend, Hilton, Wiscasset.

Brigs—Edlex, Windlor, Charleston; Hiram, Humphreys, Connecticut; Abigail, Terry, North Carolina.

Schooners—William and Henry, Butler, and Betsey, Cox, North Carolina; Suley and Polly, Cricklaw, and Olive Branch, Parker, Virginia; Olivia, Hull, Connecticut.

List of vessels at Antigua, when capt. Gibbs failed:

Ship—Sheemaker, of New-York, condemned; Minerva, of do. expected will be condemned; Pigou, Clay, Philadelphia, from the East-Indies, re-captured, paid 10,000. salvage.

Brigs—Russell, William, Charleston, condemned because the captain was Irish; Julia, Brown, New-York, condemned; Triton, Brunswick, from Flemington, bound to St. Bartholomews, condemned for having on board 1000 running hogs; Panther, of Boston, for trial; Neutrality, under Danish colors; ditto; James, Wheeler, New-York, ditto; Hunter, Duncan, Tiford, ditto; Centaur, of Portsmouth, for salvage; Hannah, of do. for salvage.

Schooners—Hawk, Campbell, New-York, condemned for being Irish; William and Mary, Brand, Portsmouth, to fail for home on the 13th May, with the English fleet and convoy.

The following privateers belong to Antigua:—Peggy, 8 guns; Louisa, Bridget, 4; Portland's prize, 10; Tickler, 12; Rambler, 6; Tenzler, 8; Galathea, 8; French brig, of 16 guns, and a sloop, both taken.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Considerably more than Half Drawn.
Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tuesday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second Street, where check books are kept for examination and registering in this, City of Washington No. 2, and Pateron Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorized by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL

One prize of 10,000 dollars 10,000
Five 4,000 20,000
Two 2,000 4,000
Nine 1,000 9,000
Nineteen 500 9,500
Forty-four 200 8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will soon rise, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the last day of drawing.

Note, the business of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office.

To be Sold, in Burlington,
Immediately opposite the wharf on the river Delaware.

A Large new two story brick House, and Lot sixty feet in front and one hundred deep—The House consists of two large parlours, one 17 by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the middle, three large bed chambers and one small one, well finished garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, store room, &c. with good cellars, good water and garden, all new, well finished and in perfect order. Immediate possession will be given. Enquire of Edward Bonifai & Co. or of Francis Durdin, Burlington, who will inform the price and show the premises.

may 24 3122W

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN NIXON & Co.

A few hhds of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Will ings and Francis' wharf next Monday, the 21st inst.

may 16. 4st colf

GRENADIERS.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Volunteer Company of Grenadiers, May 22,

Resolved, that a Committee of five members be appointed for the purpose of receiving the applications of persons disposed to join the Corps.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, all those who are inclined to become members of the Company, are requested to make application, immediately, to either of the undersigned.

Thomas Barton Zantinger, 239, High St.
Daniel Murgatroyd, 11, Walnut St.
Stephen R. Thompson, 6, Laurel court,
George Harrison, 53, Chestnut St.
John Ward Fenno, No. 119, Chestnut St. } Committee.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

An adjourned meeting of the Troop will be held at the house of Barnabas M'Shane, on Friday evening the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, when Gentlemen are particularly requested to attend, as an additional nomination of new members will be ballotted for.

JOHN MORRELL, Capt.

Macpherion's Blues.

An adjourned meeting of the Blues will be held at the house of Mr. Dunwoody, on Monday next at 6 o'clock P. M. The gentlemen composing the same are desired to be punctual in their attendance, as the committee appointed at the last meeting will then make their report.

By Order,
Richard Renshaw, Junr. Sec'y.

may 24

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white Guzzies

Ditto, blue Guzzies

Salums Emerties

Gorahs Mow Saanas

Manoodies Peniticoes

Tickries Balfas

Rom-alls Collas

Borcas Tanjabs

Chintz Malda Cloths

Saul Gazzies Carwals Cloths

An elegant assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR

COTTON and GINGER

Mordcai Lewis.

may 25. 42W JAN2W

FOR SALE,

THE NEW AND REMARKABLE EAST SAILING

SCHOONER

MAXIMILIAN,

JOHN J. WHIDDER, Master,

NOW lying at Jellie & Robert

Wain's wharf—her length 59 feet 6 inches—

breadth, 20 feet, 5 inches, depth 8 feet 6 inches,

measures 124 65-95 tons, and is completely pier'd

and fitted to carry 14 guns. For terms apply to

GEORGE PLUMSTED,

No. 166, South Front Street.

Likewise from on board said Schooner,

A Quantity of Peas.

Kiln dried Indian Meal in barrels, and 439 barrels of Ship Stuff.

ALSO,

120 Tiers of Rice,

Landing from on board the Schooner Elizabeth,

Captain Hatch.

may 25 42W1W

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S

DISCOURSE

Delivered on the late National Fast Day.

Is just Published, by

JAMES WATERS, & Co.

And may also be had of the principal booksellers.

The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE

With an appendix containing the President's

message and the dispatches is now published,

and may be had of the publishers—the principal

booksellers in Philadelphia—by George

Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville

New-York—A few copies of the Dispatches

may be had separate.

may 25 codif

WILLIAM MEREDITH,

Attorney at Law.

HAS Removed to No. 127 Chestnut Street,

where Titles to Real estates are examined

<

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Olfego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Greenville; at Piquette Town and Laramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance on the River Wabash; at Maffac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi below the mouth of the River Ohio, and up on the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the River Ohio below the mouth of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be furnished at the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

- One pound of bread or flour
- One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
- Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey, one quart of salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, rations one pound of candles

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Olfego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable character, and the certificate of a commissioner of the United States, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled, "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the route of Chestnut Hill, to the twelve mile stone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the company's stock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois, in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Berry, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Phleger, in Pottstown in the county of Montgomery, on the same days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS. HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

april 17—sodt:tom

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

THE Subscribers being the six persons first named in the Letters Patent, issued by the Governor of this Commonwealth, by virtue of the Act of General Assembly of the 16th ult. for incorporating the Company—hereby give notice agreeable to the 3d section of the said law, that they have appointed, and hereby request a meeting of the subscribers at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, on the thirty first day of this instant, May, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose mentioned in the said 3d section, which is hereafter published for the information of the Stockholders.

Richard Peters,
John Perrott,
Matthew McConnell,
William Sheaff,
George Bickham,
William Nichols.

Philadelphia, 21st May, 1798.

Section 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the six Persons first named in the Letters Patent, shall as soon as conveniently may be after sealing the same, give notice in two or more public News Papers in Philadelphia, of any where shall be in the German Language of a time and place by them to be appointed, not less than thirty days from the time of issuing the first notice, at which time and place the said subscribers shall proceed to organize the said Corporation, and shall choose by a majority of votes of the said subscribers by ballot, to be delivered in Person or by Proxy, duly authorized—one President, twelve Directors, one Treasurer, and such other officers as they shall think necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for one year, and until other officers shall be chosen, and may make such bye-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, as shall be necessary for the well ordering the affairs of the said company; Provided always, that no person shall have more than fifty votes at such meetings whatever number of shares he or she be entitled to, and that each person shall be entitled to one vote for every share by him or her held under the said number.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife Jane Hodgkinson, have by mutual consent agreed to live separate and apart from each other from bed and board, there are therefore to forewarn all persons from troubling her on my account, as by contract she is to support herself for the future, and I am determined not to pay any debt of hers, contracting.

SAMUEL HODGKINSON.

may 13.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled 'An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper,'" that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls.	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any License to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said Offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemption or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any Statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,	25		
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,	50		
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,	25		
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemption, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular State,	50		
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any State, or for their use respectively,	10		
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	25		
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	50		
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	75		
And if above one thousand dollars,			
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	4		
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	10		
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,	20		
If above one thousand dollars,	30		
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,	50		
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,	25		
Any Certificate or Debiture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandise to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,	10		
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,	25		
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,) Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,	50		
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,	10		
If above one hundred dollars,	25		
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.			

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Just Published,

By W. YOUNG, bookseller, Second-street, the corner of Chestnut-street.

THE WORKS OF JOHN NEWTON, LONDON:

A new edition, in 9 vols price 7½ dols. neatly bound, containing letters of Omicron and Virgil, Cardiphonia, review of ecclesiastical history, sermons, messiah, letters to a wife, Olney hymns, and the life of Eliza Cunningham. Each of these parts may be had separate, and such as have been supplied with W. Young's edition in 6 vols. may, by speedy application, be furnished with the 7th, 8th and 9th vols. at 2½ dols.

Also, lately Published.

Baxter's Saint's Rest, abridged by Fawcett,	12mo	1
Beveridge's private thoughts, 2 parts	12mo	75
Christian (the) Parent,	12mo	50
(the) Remembrancer,	12mo	75
Christian world unmasked,	do	62½
Dickenson's (of New-Jersey) familiar letters,	12mo	87½
Doddridge's rise and progress,	18mo	50
sermons on education,	12mo	44
sermons on young persons, do	62½	
—on regeneration,	18mo	81½
Davies sermons—	2 vols 8vo	4
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms,	ditto 2 vols 8vo.	2 25
a work highly admired by all who have had the advantage of perusing it.		2 50
Hervey Aspland vindicated,	12mo	75
Letters of certain Jews to Voltaire,	8vo	2
Walker's sermons, with Blair's life of the author,	4 vols 8vo	3
White's sermons, preached before the University of Oxford,	8vo	1 50
Wynpelt on the true and eternal Godhead of our Lord Jesus Christ,	50 a 68	
Sacred Biography, or the history of the Patriarchs, by H. Hunter,	3 vols 8vo	6
A large assortment of bibles, in folio, quarto, 12mo and pocket, at various prices.		
A large allowance to wholesale purchasers.		
Catalogues of books, with the prices of each book annexed, are delivered as aforesaid.		
	may 17	2aw3w

TO BE LET,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House, 22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major Jackson. Enquire at 187 South Third Street.

april 2.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare of France is traced to the French Faction in this Country, as its Source, and the Principles of Oppression, &c.

may 15.

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING ON THE Books of the Treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Jelliah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 84. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

2021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Janet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are directed to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL, Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25984, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are directed to take notice.

J. N. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4.

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lifer, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2156—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13046 to 13055, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lifer.

may 1

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Whiting Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greencastle and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21.

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chestnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Bookellers generally.

(Price 5-shs of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A Local Poem, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and Sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbian from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Persecution of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—The sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apologue to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

may 30.

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Pallick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one, and a small expense would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabethtown: 10 dols. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—it is wooded and watered.

To view the place, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of

T. McEuen & Co.

No. 78, Chestnut-street.

February 2.

CANNON,

Musket and Pistol Cartridge Papers,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Is now ready for sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,

Bookseller, No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chestnut Street.

OF WHOM MAY BE HAD

Barron Stueben's Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is added, an act of Congress concerning the Militia, price 50 cents; do. large prints 67 cents.

W. YOUNG,

Has for sale, on the best terms, for cash or negotiable Notes,

Large writing, printing & drafting paper,

ALSO,

Foolscap, Post, Folio and 4 to. Post of various sizes, gilt and plain; ink powder, gilding, wafers, pencils, ink stands, black lead pencils, quills, rulers, sets of mathematical instruments, gunter scales, parchment and astrolabe, pen-knives, india rubber and ink,

may 12

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Washington, Commissioners Office,

7th May, 1798.

THE Commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th of June next, for building in the City of Washington, one of the Executive Offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions—148 feet in length, and 57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 38 inches; first story 23 inches; and second story 18 inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; same number on the second story; and in the roof 8 rooms, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of stock brick; the inside walls of hard burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far as they show above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar free-stone; soles of windows, fills of doors and firing course, of free stone. The house to be covered with cyprus shingles; the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain, neat manner, of the best materials; fix small rooms to be groined.

A plan and elevation of said building, and bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract; also, a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.

Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the board will proceed to contract with such person, as shall appear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms.

Per order of the Commissioners.

THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.

may 11.

2aw20je

Country Residence.

A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.

There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.

The Coach House and Stables are most excellent.—The Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette.

may 16.

TO BE RENTED,

To a Small Genteel Family.

A Pleasant House in Dock-street, near Front-street—Apply at No. 155 South Second-Street.

may 19

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madras blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Butas, Coffees, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and } R